

in wages, clearness allowance and quarterly bonus;

(b) what percentage of the mine workers earn all the four, three, two and one bonuses according to the award; and

(c) how much of the amount payable to workers, if all had earned the four bonuses, actually remains unpaid in (i) Pench Valley Coal Fields and (ii) in all the coal fields in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): (a) An increase in the prices of coal ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per ton was granted in July 1956 and a further uniform increase of Rs 1-50 per ton was granted in July 1957 to enable the collieries to meet the commitments arising out of the wage increases and other concessions to labour under the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) and the Labour Appellate Tribunal's award respectively;

(b) According to the Appellate Tribunal's award, about 50 per cent, or a little less have earned quarterly bonus.

(c) The information is not available.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: Sir, in view of the fact that this rise in the coal price was given by the Government on a representation from the industry to meet the higher wages, has the Government made enquiries whether this price rise given to the employers should not be revised in view of the fact that nearly three-fourths of the workers are not being eligible to their three bonuses in a year?

SHRI ABID ALI: We have appointed a Committee to go into the accounts of the collieries and to find out how much actually additional burden has been put on them because of the awards and their report is awaited. After the receipt of the

report, this matter will be very carefully gone into and the suggestion will be kept in mind at the time.

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: Are the Government aware that one of the reasons for this loss in percentage of workers earning bonus is that the employers have adopted a policy of employing workers temporarily, dismissing them within 3 or 6 months and then re-employing them and will Government take steps to see that workers are not dismissed like this and they don't lose any bonus?

SHRI ABID ALI: It is true that there are some unscrupulous employers who adopt these methods and therefore we are changing the whole system of bonus. It is not to be linked to attendance but would be converted into incentive bonus or linked with production.

PRINTING OF KHADI BY TEXTILE MILLS

*567. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission gets some of its Khadi printed from the textile mills; and

(b) if so, how much Khadi was got printed during 1956-57 and during the period 1st April to 31st October, 1957 from the mills?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I am really surprised to hear this reply. Because I definitely know that Khadi is being printed in one of the mills of Bombay and I am replied to here that it is not being printed.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: It may not be within his knowledge.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I can say thkt Khadi is printed in the premises of a textile mill but the process is entirely hand-printing and the only connection with the textile mill is that the premises is being used.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know regarding tlp.e second part of it let us take it to be in the premises—what is the amount of Khadi that is being printed in that same premises?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The amount is very little, only the requirements 3f the Central Store in Bombay—some part of it is being printed by the store in the same premises.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: How much of Khadi is being printed every year by hand-printing?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: There are 22 establishments in various States for exclusively dyeing the printing. I cannot give the exact figures of the quantity of Khadi printed in these .12 establishments outside.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know the reason why Khadi is being printed in Bombay in that mill premises?

SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHART: May I intervene? I was in charge Df this Ministry when the matter first came to my notice. I did take up this question and I was assured that so far as the printing was concerned, it is not being done by any mechanical process and it is being hand-printed and I thought probably my hon. friend would like that information from me because an enquiry was made and the reply that was given, I thought, was satisfactory because it was often said by people whose reply should be taken as being correct.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Is it not the policy of the Village Industries' Commission that much of the mill cloth should be printed by hand and not by the mills?

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SHRI N. KANUNGO: That is perfectly true.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लादी के लिये कोई ऐसा नियम है कि वह किसी दूसरे कपड़े की दुकान पर मिल क्लाथ वगैरा की दुकान पर— न बेचा जाय ? तो क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि उसको मिल प्रेमिसेज से हटा दिया जाय ?

श्री एन० कानूनगो : यह कमीशन के विचार करने की चीज है ।

Simi AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know whether there is a scheme of Rs. 5 lakhs of the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Ministry, regarding the development of dyeing, printing and embroidery which is at Amroli? If so, may I know whether Khadi is printed there or not?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I have not got the full list. Presumably it is in U.P. where there are 3 printing establishments. In Bombay there is one institution.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARA-YAN: May I know if it is a fact that all the Khadi producing centres are getting their Khadi printed by hand except Bombay?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Not all centres but some of the centres which have no printing facilities and where goods can be sold in the Bombay State are being processed by the Central Stores in Bombay.

CLOSURE OF SOAP FACTORIES

*568. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soap factories in the country which have closed down since 1950; and